



## 6105.0 - Australian Labour Market Statistics, Oct 2006

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/10/2006

## Summary

### Main Features

A Data Cube containing Types of Employment can be found in the **July 2006 issue** from the Details tab and under Past & Future Releases tab above.

A Data Cube containing Measures of Labour Underutilisation can be found in the **April 2006 issue** from the Details tab.

### NOTES

#### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

##### ISSUE (QUARTER)

January 2007  
April 2007  
July 2007

##### Release Date

5 January 2007  
5 April 2007  
6 July 2007

#### DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 22 September 2006. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

#### ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available on the ABS web site at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Access to all ABS products & statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices].

#### INQUIRIES

For information about other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

#### INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or the Assistant Director, Labour Market, on Canberra (02) 6252 7636.

#### LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

#### LABOUR THEME PAGE

The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to the range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour].

#### FREE DATA ON THE WEB

All ABS statistics can be downloaded free of charge from the ABS web site. This follows all ABS publications becoming accessible free of charge on 1 July 2005. A web page with more information and frequently asked questions is now available: <<https://www.abs.gov.au/about/pricing>>.

#### CHANGE OF CATALOGUE NUMBER

Beginning with the February 2006 issue, the quarterly components of Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery are being released under a new product number (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003). The monthly component will remain the same at 6291.0.55.001, with the annual data available under 6224.0.55.001.

## MEASURING CHANGES IN LABOUR COSTS

The quarterly national accounts publication for June quarter 2006, **Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product** (cat. no. 5206.0), contained a feature article on measuring changes in labour costs. The feature article examines the definitions of various labour cost measures and the links between them, highlighting issues of interpretation. It discusses the links between wages and productivity and defines measures of unit labour costs (ULC) and real unit labour costs (RULC). The theory and results presented in the article indicate that a ULC measure for Australia gives results similar to the wage price index adjusted for labour productivity with the differences being mostly due to compositional effects. The article is available on the ABS web site, at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>.

## ABS EMAIL NOTIFICATION SERVICE

By subscribing to this free service, you will be kept informed via email of the latest releases of ABS products. To subscribe, follow the link from the ABS home page <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>, provide your email address, and select your topics of interest.

### Recent and upcoming statistical releases

Release date/title of publication	Reference period	Catalogue number
September 2006		
Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO), First Edition	2006	1220.0
Australian Economic Indicators	October 2006	1350.0
Australian Economic Indicators Glossary	2006	1350.0.55.001
Industrial Disputes, Australia	June quarter 2006	6321.0.55.001
Job Vacancies, Australia	August 2006	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	August 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	August 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	August 2006	6291.0.55.003
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	August 2006	6202.0.55.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	June quarter 2006	6248.0.55.001
Information Paper: Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration	2006	6313.0
October 2006		
Australian Economic Indicators	November 2006	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	October 2006	6105.0
Labour Force, Australia	September 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	September 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	September 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods	August 2006	6102.0.55.001
Pregnancy and Work Transitions, Australia	November 2005	4913.0
November 2006		
Australian Economic Indicators	December 2006	1350.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	August 2006	6302.0
Labour Force, Australia	October 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	October 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	October 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Price Index, Australia	September 2006	6345.0
Pregnancy and Work Transitions, Australia Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	November 2005	4913.0.55.001
Pregnancy and Work Transitions, Australia Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	November 2005	4913.0.55.002
December 2006		
Education and Work, Australia	May 2006	6227.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	September quarter 2006	6321.0.55.001
Job Search Experience, Australia	July 2006	6222.0
Labour Force, Australia	November 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	November 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	November 2006	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Quarterly	November 2006	6291.0.55.003
Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods	2005	6351.0.55.001
Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	September quarter 2006	6248.0.55.001
Work-Related Injuries, Australia	2005-06	6324.0
January 2007		
Australian Economic Indicators	January 2007	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	January 2007	6105.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	November 2006	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	December 2006	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets	December 2006	6202.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia - Detailed Delivery, Monthly	December 2006	6291.0.55.001
Year Book, Australia	2007	1301.0

## LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

### KEY MEASURES

Measure	Series type	Period	Current figure	% change from	
				Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)
Employed					
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	10 252.6	1.0
Full-time	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	7 316.4	1.0
Part-time	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	2 936.2	1.0
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Aug 2006	28.6	(c)0.0
Unemployed					
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	518.4	-2.1
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	364.1	-1.8
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	154.3	-2.7
Unemployment rate					
Persons	%	Trend	Aug 2006	4.8	(c)-0.1
Long-term unemployment					
Persons	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	93.9	-3.2
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Aug 2006	18.1	(c)-0.2

Annual labour underutilisation rates(d)							
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	0.9	na	(c)-0.3	
Unemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	5.1	na	(c)-0.4	
Underemployment rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	5.3	na	(c)-0.2	
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	10.5	na	(c)-0.6	
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	%	Original	Sep 2005	11.4	na	(c)-0.7	
Children living without an employed parent(e)	%	Original	Jun 2006	14.4	na	(c)-0.5	
Labour force participation rate							
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Original	Aug 2006	75.5	(c)-0.3	(c)0.4	
Total	%	Trend	Aug 2006	65.0	(c)0.4	(c)0.4	
Actual hours worked							
Aggregate weekly hours	mill. hours	Original	Aug 2006	352.5	0.0	1.7	
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	Aug 2006	34.7	-0.3	-0.2	
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	Aug 2006	41.9	-0.2	-0.2	
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	Aug 2006	16.9	0.1	-0.2	
Part-time workers							
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Aug 2006	24.3	(c)0.0	(c)0.4	
Wage price index							
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Aug qtr 2006	109.7	1.0	4.1	
Average weekly earnings							
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	May 2006	1 043.00	0.7	3.5	
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	May 2006	829.00	1.2	4.4	
Compensation of employees							
Household income account	\$m	Trend	Jun qtr 2006	116 666	1.6	6.8	
Average earnings (National Accounts basis nominal) per week	\$	Trend	Jun qtr 2006	1 006	1.1	4.7	
Industrial disputes							
Working days lost	'000	Original	Jun qtr 2006	27.9	-7.4	-47.3	
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Jun qtr 2006	3.1	-8.8	-48.5	
Job vacancies							
Australia	'000	Trend	Aug 2006	156.7	3.8	13.6	

na not available

(a) Same period previous quarter (monthly data is presented for the middle month of each quarter).

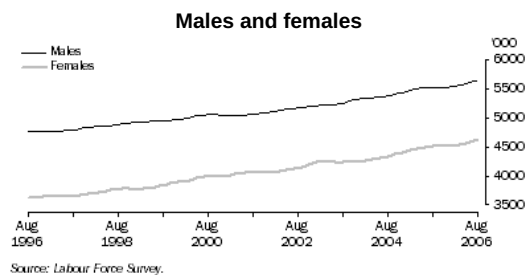
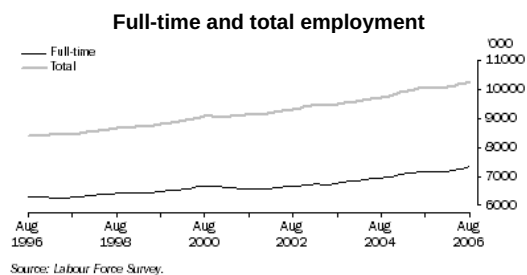
(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

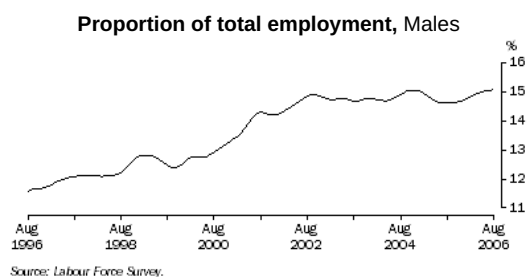
(d) See table 4.1 or the Glossary for further explanation of labour underutilisation rates.

(e) As a proportion of all children aged under 15 years. See the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

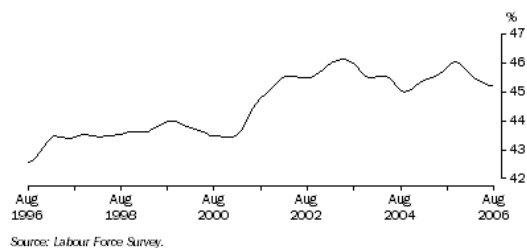
## EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES



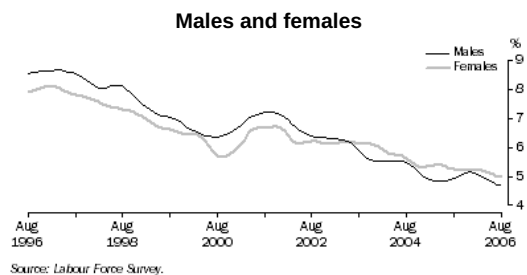
## PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES



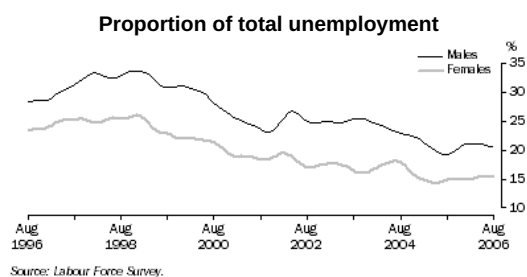
### Proportion of total employment, Females



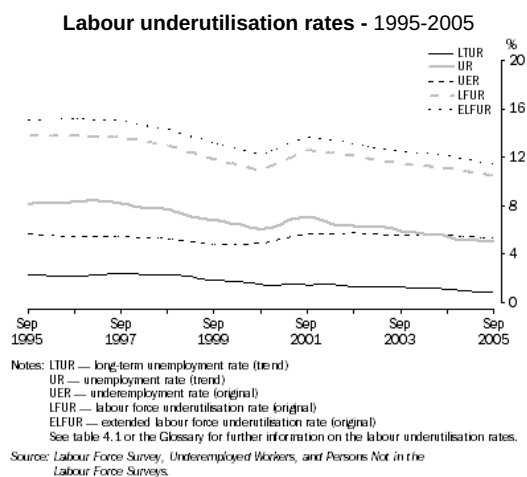
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



## LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

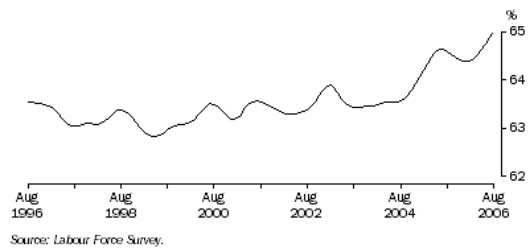


## UNDERUTILISED LABOUR

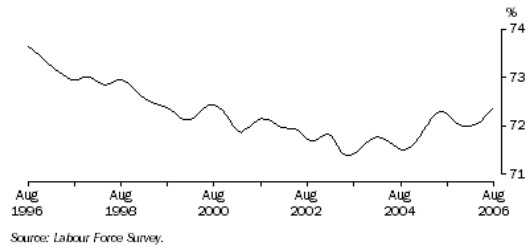


## PARTICIPATION RATE: TREND SERIES

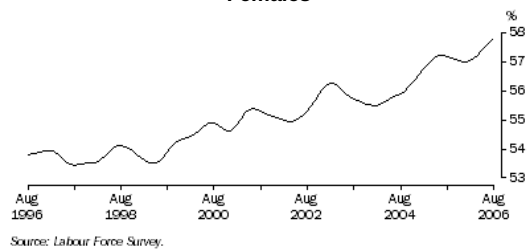
### Persons



### Males

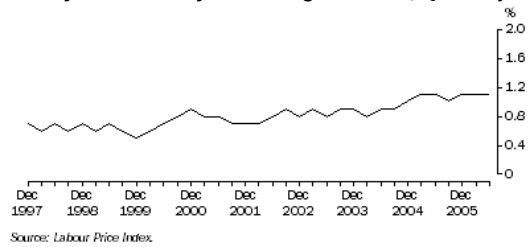


### Females



## WAGE PRICE INDEX: TREND SERIES

### Total Hourly Rates of Pay Excluding Bonuses, Quarterly change

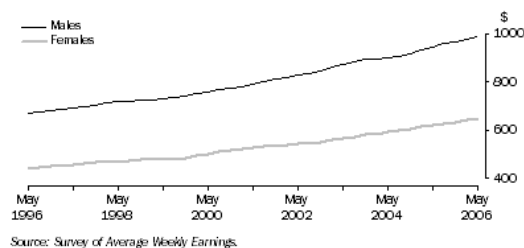


## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND SERIES

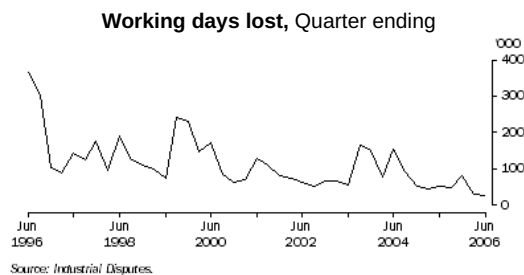
### Full-time adult ordinary time earnings, Quarterly change



### All employees total earnings, Level



## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ORIGINAL SERIES



## JOB VACANCIES: TREND SERIES



## About this Release

Replaces: Labour Force, Australia 6203.0

This publication is the flagship release for all ABS labour statistics. It draws together data from a range of sources, mostly ABS household and business surveys, to provide an overall picture of the labour market. The key purpose of this publication is to raise awareness of the data available, so that users will be able to use it more effectively.

It contains tables for core data items, presenting the most recent data available at a particular date (rather than relating to a particular reference period). It is also able to be used to announce the release of supplementary surveys and infrequent surveys. Note that, in addition to a brief article in this publication, these would also have separate releases, which would not be delayed by the release in this publication.

The publication is also used to release annual data on Indigenous labour force status, and annual supplementary measures of labour underutilisation. It includes a range of feature articles, both analytical and technical, which will assist users in understanding and interpreting the data and will also promote the range of data available from the ABS labour statistics program. It will be used to announce any changes to labour series or releases.

The publication contains brief explanatory notes, outlining each data source, but referring to the relevant releases, and to Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods 6102.0.55.001, for more detail.

## Changes in where people work over time (Feature Article)

### CHANGES IN WHERE PEOPLE WORK OVER TIME

#### INTRODUCTION

The employment opportunities available to Australians, and the choices they make, vary throughout the life cycle. Most younger people in the workforce (15-19 years) are employed in relatively low skilled occupations (e.g. Elementary clerical, sales and service workers) in a limited range of industries (e.g. Retail trade). This situation changes as people get older. The industry profile of people aged 25 years and over is less concentrated compared with the younger age groups. The proportion of both men and women employed in higher skilled occupations increases with age, although this effect is more pronounced among men.

The industry and occupation profiles of women are generally more concentrated than that of men, particularly among the 15-19 and 20-24 year age groups. Gender differences in both industry and occupation profile increase with age, however the industry profile of men and women tends to converge for those aged 65 years and over.

Structural changes to the Australian economy over recent decades are reflected in changes in the composition of employment by industry. In 1985-86, one-third (33%) of all employed people were employed in goods producing industries, **(end note 1)** but this had dropped to one-quarter (25%) in 2005-06 (with the remaining 75% of employed people working in service industries). **(end note 2)** While most jobs in goods producing industries were held by men (approximately 78% in both 1985-86 and 2005-06), the jobs in service industries were more evenly distributed between men and women. Men held 53% of service jobs in 1985-86, decreasing to 47% in 2005-06.

This article analyses industry and occupation profiles of employed people aged 15 years and over. Workers are grouped into four age ranges: 15-19 years, 20-24 years, 25-64 years, and 65 years and over. Analysis of the 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-59 and 60-64 year age groups showed that the industry and occupation profiles of these groups were quite similar. These age ranges have therefore been grouped together for the purposes of this article.

The article uses Labour Force Survey data from 1985-86 to 2005-06. Due to changes in the classification of occupations, the time series for occupation data covers the period from 1996-97 to 2005-06.

## YOUNG WORKERS (AGED 15-19 YEARS)

Many young people who enter the work force for the first time in their late teens do so either in combination with or after completing study or training. In 2005-06, more than half of all employed men aged 15-19 years (56%) and more than three quarters of employed women in the same age group (78%) worked part-time. Of these, more than three quarters combined their part-time work with full-time study (79% of men and 78% of women).

### Industry

In 2005-06, more than two-thirds of employed men aged 15-19 years worked in the Retail trade (42%), Construction (15%) or Manufacturing (11%) industries. Most of those working in Retail trade were employed part-time (77%), though part-time workers were much less prevalent in the Construction (14%) and Manufacturing (20%) industries. While these three industries have traditionally been among the highest employers of young men, there have been some changes in the past two decades. The proportion of employed men aged 15-19 years working in Retail trade has increased markedly (from 29%) since 1985-86. The proportion employed in the Construction industry has also increased (by five percentage points since 1985-86). The structural changes in the Australian economy are reflected in the proportion of employed males aged 15-19 years working in the Manufacturing industry. This has halved over the past 20 years (from 22% in 1985-86).

As with young men, the industry profile of young women has seen increased employment in the service industries over the last two decades. In 2005-06, the most common industry of employed women aged 15-19 years was Retail trade (up 14 percentage points, to 57%, from 1985-86), while 13% were employed in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (up almost nine percentage points from 1985-86). The overwhelming majority of employed women aged 15-19 years working in the Retail trade and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industries were employed part-time (87% and 85% respectively). This reflects the fact that industries such as Retail trade are the first entry point into the workforce for many young people, especially those who combine part-time work with education.

### Occupation

A considerable proportion of young people in the early stages of their working lives, particularly those combining part-time work with study, are employed in relatively low skilled occupations. While more than 26% of employed men aged 15-19 years in 2005-06 worked as Tradespersons and related workers (11% of them part-time), almost half of the men in this age group were employed in low skilled occupations such as Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (24% - with 87% of these employed part-time) and Labourers and related workers (23% - with 67% of these employed part-time). The most notable change in the occupation profile of men in this age group over the past decade has been the decline in the proportion employed as Labourers and related workers (down eight percentage points from 31% in 1996-97). There has also been an increase in the proportion employed as Tradespersons and related workers (up three percentage points from 23% in 1996-97).

1. Proportion of employed aged 15-19 years, occupation groups - 2005-06



In 2005-06, almost four in every five employed women aged 15-19 years were employed in low-skilled occupations such as Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (55% - 89% of whom were employed part-time), and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (24% - 67% of whom were employed part-time). The proportion employed in these two occupations has remained stable over the past two decades with little change across the occupations for women in this age group.

While most employed people aged 15-19 years tend to work in lower skilled occupations, the occupation profile of women is more heavily concentrated, especially among Elementary clerical, sales and service workers. The occupation profile of young men is more evenly distributed. This may reflect the different preferences of young men and women.

## YOUNG WORKERS (AGED 20-24 YEARS)

In 2005-06, the proportion of employed people aged 20-24 years who worked part-time was much lower than that of the 15-19 year age group. Just over 23% of employed men and 38% of employed women aged 20-24 years were employed part-time, compared with 56% of employed men and 78% of employed women in the 15-19 year age group. However, as with the younger age group, a considerable proportion of men (54%) and women (52%) aged 20-24 years who worked part-time did so in combination with full-time study.

## Industry

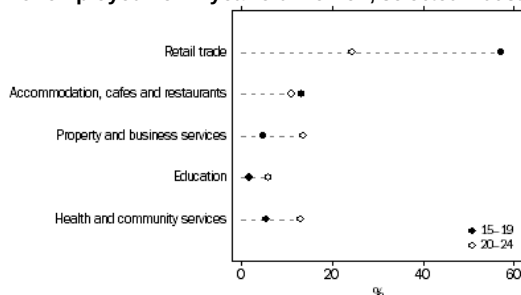
Retail trade, Construction and Manufacturing were the most common industries for men aged 20-24 years. Just over half (51%) of employed men aged 20-24 years worked in these three industries in 2005-06. Over the past two decades there have been increases in the proportions of men aged 20-24 years employed in the Retail trade and Construction industries, and a decline in the proportion employed in Manufacturing, a pattern similar to that for 15-19 year old men. As shown in graph 2, the industry profile of employed men in the 20-24 year age group is less concentrated than that of the younger group. The proportion of employed men aged 20-24 years working in Retail trade, for example, is half that of 15-19 year olds, while a larger proportion of 20-24 year olds were employed in other industries such as the Property and business services industry, compared with younger men.

2. Proportion of employed 15-24 year old men, selected industries - 2005-06



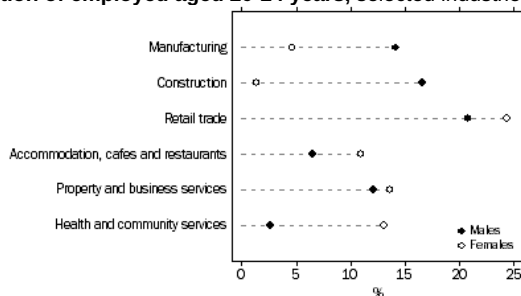
As with men, the industry profile of women aged 20-24 years in 2005-06 was less concentrated than for those aged 15-19 years. Less than a quarter of employed women aged 20-24 years were employed in the Retail trade industry (compared with 57% of 15-19 year olds). There was also a substantial proportion of employed women aged 20-24 years in other industries such as Property and business services (14% compared with 5% of 15-19 year olds) and Health and community services (13% compared with 5% of 15-19 year olds).

3. Proportion of employed 15-24 year old women, selected industries - 2005-06



A comparison of the industry profiles of men and women aged 20-24 years shows that a higher proportion of men are employed in the goods producing industries such as Manufacturing and Construction, while a higher proportion of women are employed in the service industries including Retail trade and Health and community services.

4. Proportion of employed aged 20-24 years, selected industries - 2005-06



## Occupation

As has been the case over the last decade, Tradespersons and related workers was the most common occupation group among employed men aged 20-24 years in 2005-06 (28%). Another 15% of employed men in this age group were employed as Labourers and related workers, while almost one in five were employed in the higher skilled occupations of Professionals (10%) and Associate professionals (9%). The fact that there are higher proportions of men aged 20-24 years in the higher skilled professions compared to the 15-19 year age group reflects the tendency for people to move into higher skilled occupations as they acquire skills either through workforce experience or study.

**5. Proportion of employed 15-24 year old men, occupation groups - 2005-06**



More than half of employed women aged 20-24 years in 2005-06 were employed as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (36%) or Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (21%). The tendency for people to move into higher skilled occupations with age is also evident among women. As shown in graph 6, the proportion of women employed as Elementary clerical, sales and service workers in the 20-24 age group (21%) was less than half that of the 15-19 year age group (55%). A greater proportion of those aged 20-24 years were employed as Professionals (16% compared with 2% of 15-19 year olds) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (36% compared with 24%).

**6. Proportion of employed 15-24 year old women, occupation groups - 2005-06**

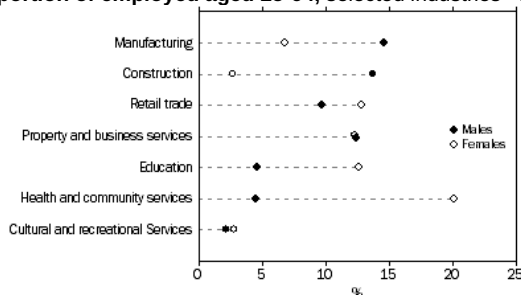


## 25-64 YEARS

### Industry

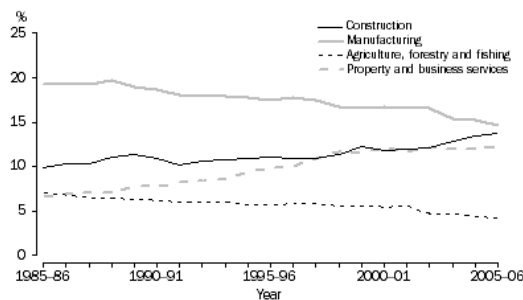
The industry profile of both men and women becomes more evenly distributed with age. There is only limited variation in the industry profile of both men and women from the 25-34 year age group through to the 60-64 year age group. There are, however, marked differences between the industries of men and women of this age group. The most common industries for employed men were goods producing industries, while employed women of this age group were more likely to be working in service industries.

**7. Proportion of employed aged 25-64, selected industries - 2005-06**



Despite the decline in the proportion of employed men aged 25-64 years who worked in the Manufacturing industry (from 19% in 1985-86 to 15% in 2005-06), it remained the most common industry among 25-64 year old men in 2005-06. At 14%, Construction was the next most common industry among employed men aged 25-64 years, followed by Property and business services (12%).

**8. Proportion of employed 25-64 year old men, selected industries**

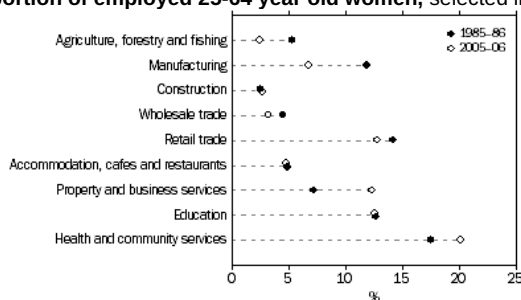


As with the younger age groups, the impact of structural change and the housing boom of recent years may be responsible for the increasing proportion of employed men aged 25-64 years working in both the Construction industry (up four percentage points between 1985-86 and 2005-06) and the Property and business services industry (up six percentage points between 1985-86 and 2005-06).

Although the industry profile of employed men in 2005-06 was generally stable across the age groups from 25-64 years (i.e. 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-59 and 60-64 years), the proportion of employed men working in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry increases considerably with age (from 2.9% of 25-34 year olds to 7.8% of 60-64 year olds). However, the proportion of employed men working in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has declined across the age groups over the last two decades.

The industry profile of employed women aged 25-64 years in 2005-06 was quite different to their male counterparts. One in five employed women aged 25-64 years were employed in Health and community services in 2005-06, with a further quarter employed in Retail trade (13%) and Education (13%). Like men, there has been an increase in the proportion of employed women aged between 25 and 64 years working in the Property and business services industry over the past two decades (from 7% in 1985-86 to 12% in 2005-06), while the proportion employed in the Manufacturing industry declined by five percentage points (to 7%) in the two decades to 2005-06.

#### 9. Proportion of employed 25-64 year old women, selected industries



#### Occupation

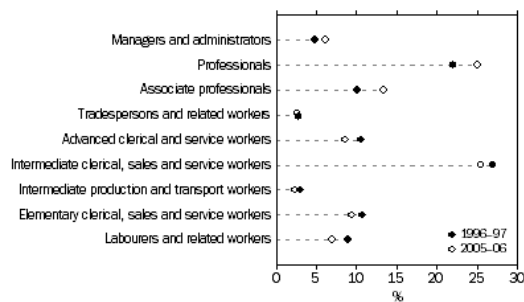
The occupation profile of employed men in 2005-06 was characterised by an increasing proportion working in higher skilled occupations in the older age groups. Tradespersons and related workers was the most common occupation group among employed men in the 25-34 year age group (22%) and the 35-44 year age group (20%) and continued to be one of the most common occupations through to the 60-64 year age group. Professionals was the most common occupation group of employed men across the 45-54, 55-59 and 60-64 year age groups in 2005-06.

The proportion of employed men working as Managers and administrators increases with age. In 2005-06, the proportion of employed men working as Managers and administrators increased from 8% in the 25-34 year age group to 16% in the 60-64 year age group.

A substantial proportion of men aged 25-64 years were working in lower skilled occupations. In 2005-06, 13% worked as Intermediate production and transport workers, while a further 9% were employed as Labourers and related workers. These trends have remained stable over the last decade.

In 2005-06, a quarter of employed women aged 25-64 years worked as Professionals (25%), while a further quarter worked as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (25%). There are only slight differences between the occupation profiles of employed women throughout the age groups 25-34 to 60-64 years. However, there have been changes in the employment profile of employed women aged 25-64 years over time. In the decade to 2005-06 there was an increase in the proportion of employed women aged 25-64 years working in higher skilled occupations, such as Managers and administrators, Professionals and Associate professionals and a corresponding decrease in the proportion employed in lower skilled jobs, such as Elementary clerical, sales and service workers and Labourers and related workers. This same trend is apparent, to a lesser degree, among men.

#### 10. Proportion of employed 25-64 year old women, occupation groups



## 65 YEARS AND OVER

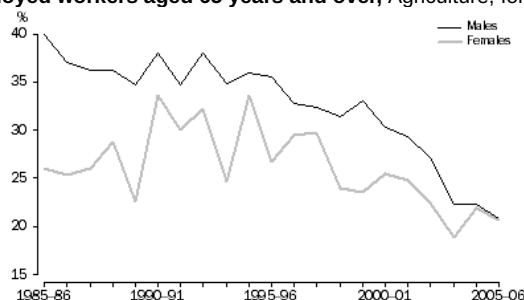
### Industry

The industry profile of both men and women aged 65 years and over is quite different to that of younger age groups. This may be due to the fact that many people retire before age 65 and to the comparatively high proportion of part-time workers (53% compared with 25% of employed people aged 25-64 years). In 2005-06, the most common industry for employed men aged 65 years and over was Agriculture, forestry and fishing (21%), while the proportions employed in other industries such as Construction and Manufacturing were smaller than the younger age groups.

An equally high proportion of employed women aged 65 years and over were employed in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (21%) in 2005-06. The high proportion of employed men and women aged 65 years and over working in Agriculture, forestry and fishing may be due to the fact that farmers are generally self-employed. **(end note 3)** Another factor may be that farmers live on their land as well as work there.

While Agriculture, forestry and fishing remained the most common industry for both employed men and employed women aged 65 years and over in 2005-06, graph 11 shows that the proportions have declined considerably over the last two decades. This decline has been more pronounced among men (down 19 percentage points since 1985-86) than among women (down 5 percentage points since 1985-86). Numerous fluctuations over the years make it difficult to attribute the reduction to any one factor, though technological advances, changes in consumer demand and the drought experienced in many parts of Australia may have contributed.

**11. Proportion of employed workers aged 65 years and over, Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry**



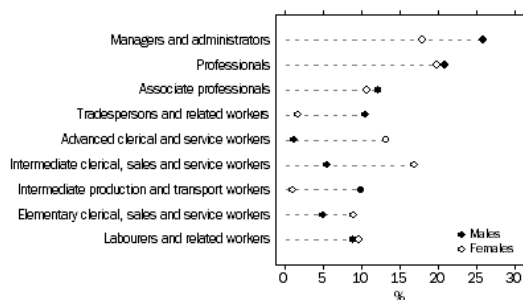
The equal proportion of employed men and women aged 65 years and over working in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry highlights the convergence of the industry profiles of men and women of this age group, particularly compared with those in the 25-64 year age group. This is further reflected in the similar proportions of employed men and women aged 65 years and over working in the Property and business services industry (13% of women and 16% of men). This convergence may be due to certain industries being more likely to retain older, part-time workers.

### Occupation

In 2005-06, the occupation profile of employed men and women aged 65 years and over was also quite different to that of their younger counterparts. Almost 60% of employed men aged 65 years and over in 2005-06 worked in the higher skilled occupation groups such as Managers and administrators (26%), Professionals (21%) and Associate professionals (12%). In comparison, 45% of employed men aged 25-64 years were working in these three occupations.

This same pattern is evident among employed women aged 65 years and over, with most of the difference due to the higher proportion of those aged 65 years and over employed as Managers and administrators (18% compared with 6% of 25-64 year olds). The differences between the age groups may suggest that people in lower skilled occupations tend to retire at an earlier age, on average, than those in higher skilled occupations. However, another factor may be the tendency for people to move into higher skilled jobs as they acquire relevant skills and experience throughout the course of a career.

**12. Proportion of workers aged 65 years and over, occupation groups - 2005-06**



The occupation profile of employed women aged 65 years and over was more evenly distributed than men of the same age. Lower skilled occupations such as Intermediate clerical sales and service workers were much more prevalent among employed women aged 65 years and over (17%), than employed men of the same age (5%). There was a greater proportion of employed women aged 65 years and over working part-time (73% compared with 45% of men).

## FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information, please contact the Assistant Director, Labour Market, on Canberra (02) 6252 7206.

## END NOTES

1. In this article, goods producing industries are defined as Construction; Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Manufacturing; Mining; and Electricity, gas and water.

[Back](#)

2. In this article, service industries are defined as Property and business services; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services; Health and community services; Retail trade; Education; Wholesale trade; Government administration and defence; Finance and insurance; Transport and storage; and Communication services.

[Back](#)

3. In 2005-06, 52.7% of employed men aged 65 years and over working in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry were self-employed, compared with 31.6% of men aged 65 years and over across all industries.

[Back](#)

## Spotlight: Employment in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) (Feature Article)

### EMPLOYMENT IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

#### INTRODUCTION

Information and communication technology (ICT) is an important driver of productivity and innovation. ICT workers can be found in a range of industries across the economy including Property and business services, Communication services, and Government administration and defence. This article uses data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to analyse characteristics of people employed in ICT occupations (also referred to as ICT workers) in Australia over the past five years.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN ICT OCCUPATIONS

Table 1 shows the occupations referred to in this article. For the purposes of the article, the occupations relating to ICT have been grouped into two broader occupational groups: Computing professionals and technicians, and Electronic engineers/technicians and communication technicians. As table 1 shows, the proportion of total employed people who are ICT workers has remained relatively stable at around 3.5% over the five years to 2005-06.

The total number of ICT workers did not change much between 2002-03 and 2004-05 but then grew by 4% between 2004-05 and 2005-06, to 348,200. This growth was driven by the increase in the number of Computing professionals and technicians.

In 2005-06 almost half (47%) of all ICT workers were Computing professionals (i.e. system managers, designers, programmers and auditors, software designers, and applications and analyst programmers). The number of Electronic engineering associate professionals fell by 39% between 2004-05 and 2005-06.

#### 1. Employed persons, ICT occupation groups - 2000-01 to 2005-06(a)(b)

	2001-02 '000	2002-03 '000	2003-04 '000	2004-05 '000	2005-06 '000
Computing professionals and technicians					
Information technology managers	29.5	30.2	29.7	38.5	43.4
Computing professionals	163.2	174.8	174.6	153.0	162.0
Computing support technicians	29.4	29.7	30.7	42.0	41.3
Total	222.1	234.7	235.0	233.5	246.7

Electronic engineers/technicians and communication technicians					
Electrical and electronics engineers	23.7	26.4	23.7	25.9	29.4
Electronic engineering associate professionals	15.5	14.5	15.1	18.9	11.5
Electronic and office equipment tradespersons	32.6	36.7	33.9	34.9	33.5
Communications tradespersons	20.7	24.5	24.7	21.0	23.9
Electrical and telecommunications trades assistants	*2.8	*2.9	*2.8	*2.2	*3.3
Total	95.3	105.0	100.2	102.9	101.6
Total ICT workers	317.4	339.7	335.2	336.3	348.2
Total employed	9 143.8	9 377.5	9 528.0	9 800.0	10 042.1
Proportion of total employed that are ICT workers (%)	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

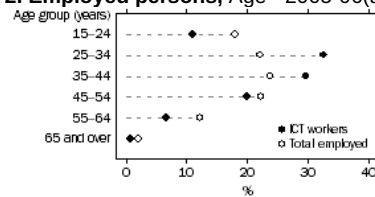
(a) Financial year average.

(b) Estimates may not add to the total due to rounding.

## AGE

ICT workers tend to be younger than all employed people, although the proportion of ICT workers aged 15-24 years (11%) is lower than for all employed people (18%). In 2005-06, people aged 25-34 years represented 33% of all ICT workers (compared to 22% of all employed people). Another 30% of all ICT workers were aged 35-44 years.

### 2. Employed persons, Age - 2005-06(a)



(a) Financial year average.

## SEX

Most of the people working in ICT are men. Of the 348,200 ICT workers in 2005-06, 85% (295,000) were men. The number of male ICT workers increased by 6% between 2004-05 and 2005-06. In contrast, the number of female ICT workers fell by 8% between 2004-05 and 2005-06 to 53,300. In 2005-06 male ICT workers represented 5% of all employed men, while female ICT workers represented 1% of all employed women.

## COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Over the five financial years to 2005-06, the number of overseas-born ICT workers increased from 115,200 to 134,300. In 2005-06, 39% of all ICT workers were overseas-born, compared to 25% of all employed people.

### 3. ICT workers born overseas(a)

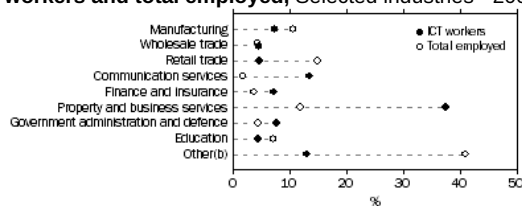
Financial year	'000	% of all ICT workers
2001-02	115.2	36.3
2002-03	119.4	35.2
2003-04	122.4	36.5
2004-05	122.1	36.3
2005-06	134.3	38.6

(a) Financial year average.

## INDUSTRY

During the five year period from 2001-02 to 2005-06 the industry which employed the largest proportion of ICT workers was the Property and business services industry (which includes a Computer services subdivision). In 2005-06, about 37% of all ICT workers were employed in the Property and business services industry, compared to 12% of all employed people. Computing professionals and technicians accounted for 85% of all ICT workers in this industry. The second largest group of ICT workers was in the Communication services industry (13%) with most employed as Electronic engineers/technicians and communication technicians.

### 4. ICT workers and total employed, Selected industries - 2005-06(a)



(a) Financial year average.

(b) Includes all other industries.

## HOURS WORKED

In 2005-06 the proportion of ICT workers employed full-time (91%) was higher than the proportion of all employed persons working full-time (71%). The average hours usually worked each week by all ICT workers was higher than the average for all employed persons (40.7 hours compared with 36.7 hours). This is largely due to the higher proportion of ICT workers being employed full-time. Average weekly hours usually worked by full-time ICT workers were slightly lower than those worked by all full-time workers (42.5 hours compared with 44.2 hours). For those ICT workers employed part-time, the average weekly hours usually worked was slightly higher than the average of all people employed part-time (21.0 hours compared with 18.2 hours).

### 5. Employed persons, ICT workers and total employed - 2005-06(a)

			ICT workers	Total employed
Employed	Full-time	%	91.4	71.4
	Part-time	%	8.6	28.6
	Total	%	100.0	100.0
Average weekly hours usually worked in all jobs	Employed full-time	hours	42.5	44.2
	Employed part-time	hours	21.0	18.2
	Total	hours	40.7	36.7

(a) Financial year average.

## STATE/TERRITORY

In 2005-06 the highest concentration of ICT workers occurred in the ACT, where they represented about 9% of all employed people. The lowest concentration of ICT workers was in Tasmania, accounting for approximately 2% of all employed people in this state.

There is a high concentration of ICT workers in capital cities. In 2005-06, 78% of all people employed in ICT occupations were based in a capital city, compared with 63% of all employed people.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information, please contact the Assistant Director, Labour Market, on Canberra (02) 6252 7206.

# Explanatory Notes

## Explanatory Notes

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### INTRODUCTION

**1 Australian Labour Market Statistics** brings together a range of ABS labour statistics to present a statistical summary of the Australian labour market. It has been developed primarily as a reference document, and provides a broad basis for labour analysis and research.

**2** In addition to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this publication contains statistics from a range of other ABS labour surveys including Average Weekly Earnings, the Labour Price Index, Job Vacancies, Employment and Earnings - Public Sector, and Industrial Disputes. The publication also includes summary data from recently released labour force supplementary surveys.

**3** This publication includes international data for selected labour market indicators.

#### LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

**4** The concepts and definitions underpinning ABS labour statistics align closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts of Australia's labour market statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), which is available on the ABS web site at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour - **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods**].

**5** For an explanation of terms used in this publication, refer to the Glossary.

#### LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

**6** The Labour Statistics theme page is a portal to all labour statistics and related information residing on the ABS web site. The page contains hyperlinks to **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001); information about labour related surveys; and a help page for respondents to ABS labour related surveys. The Labour Theme Page can be accessed at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour].

## TREND ESTIMATES

7 Series in this publication include **original** and **trend** series. Special care should be taken in interpreting data for the most recent months and quarters, as some of the original and all of the trend series are subject to revision.

8 It is not uncommon for movements in original time series data and those provided from trend series to differ. Movements in a time series of original data may reflect several factors, including:

- longer-term changes in the item being measured (i.e. trend movements)
- short-term irregular changes
- regular seasonal influences
- normal 'trading', 'working' or 'pay' day patterns
- systematic holiday effects.

9 Trend estimates help the user to identify the underlying magnitude and direction of a time series. Seasonal adjustment removes the effect of the last three listed influences from the data, leaving only trend and short-term irregular movements. Trend estimates are then obtained by removing the effects of the short-term irregularities, which in some series can be a major contributor to movements in the original data.

10 Trend estimates are produced by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series using a statistical procedure based on Henderson moving averages. At each time point in a series, a trend estimate is calculated using a centred x-term Henderson moving average of the seasonally adjusted series. The moving averages are centred on the point in time at which the trend is being estimated. The number of terms used to calculate the trend varies across surveys. Generally, ABS monthly surveys use a 13-term moving average and quarterly surveys use a 7-term moving average.

11 Estimates for the most recent time points cannot be calculated using the centred average method as there are insufficient data to do so. Instead, alternative approaches that approximate the smoothing properties of the Henderson moving average are used. This can lead to revision in the trend estimates for the most recent time periods until sufficient data are available to calculate the trend using the centred Henderson moving average. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal adjustment factors.

12 Seasonal factors are reviewed at least annually for ABS labour series, to take account of additional original data. The results of the latest reviews were used to compile the trend estimates given in this publication. For further information about the most recent reviews of seasonal factors for the labour surveys, see the following publications:

- for labour force see **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0)
- for labour price index see **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0)
- for average weekly earnings see **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0)
- for public sector employees see **Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)
- for job vacancies see **Job Vacancies, Australia** (cat. no. 6354.0).

13 The general methods used in the ABS for estimating trends are described in **Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends** (cat. no. 1349.0).

## RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

14 Estimates in this publication are subject to two types of error:

- sampling error - errors that occur because the data were obtained from a sample rather than the entire population
- non-sampling error - errors that occur at any stage of a survey and can also occur in a census, e.g. incorrect responses to questions, processing errors, frame deficiencies.

15 For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in **Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors** (cat. no. 6298.0).

## ROUNDING

16 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

### Description of the survey

17 Data in tables 1.1-1.7, 2.1-2.10, 3.1-3.3, 4.3 and 4.4 are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which provides extensive information about the labour market on a monthly basis. The LFS is a component of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS), which includes the LFS and supplementary surveys.

## Monthly Population Survey

**18** The MPS is a population survey based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.), and list samples of discrete Indigenous communities and non-private dwellings (hospitals, hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.5% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from occupants of selected dwellings by interviewers, with the first interview conducted face-to-face and subsequent interviews over the telephone. Once selected, households are included for eight consecutive months before being replaced.

## Labour Force Survey

**19** The LFS has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978. Prior to that, from 1964 to 1978, a national survey was conducted quarterly. Telephone interviewing was introduced between August 1996 and February 1997. New questionnaires have been introduced periodically, most recently in April 2001.

**20** The LFS includes all usual residents of Australia aged 15 and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

**21** From July 1993, Jervis Bay Territory has been excluded from the scope of the LFS.

## Supplementary surveys

**22** The supplementary surveys collect additional data on a different topic each month. Many topics covered are rotated on an annual or less frequent basis, while others are included once only. Results from each supplementary survey topic are released separately. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

**23** Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 contain data from the annual supplementary surveys Underemployed Workers and Persons Not in the Labour Force. These tables are updated annually.

**24** The supplementary surveys include a subset of the persons included in the LFS (see paragraph 20). The additional exclusions for most supplementary surveys are:

- persons living in private dwellings in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia
- institutionalised persons
- boarding school pupils.

## Multi Purpose Household Survey

**25** The Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) was introduced in 2004-05. This survey vehicle is designed to provide statistics annually for a number of small, self contained topics, including a number of labour related topics. Data for MPHS topics are collected each month over a financial year. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

**26** In addition to those already excluded from the LFS, the following people are excluded from most MPHS topics:

- people under 15 years
- people living in private dwellings in very remote parts of Australia
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities) and inmates of prisons
- visitors to private dwellings.

**27** Depending on the topic, there may be further exclusions from scope. For example, some MPHS topics collect information only from a certain population or interest group (e.g. information on retirement and retirement intentions is collected from people aged 45 years or over).

## Reference period

**28** Interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month, with questions relating to the week prior to the interview (the reference week).

## Notes on data

**29** From time to time, changes to survey methodology affect the time series produced. Some examples of changes to this survey are: new questions added to the LFS questionnaire in April 2001; and the introduction of telephone interviewing in 1996-97.

**30** In February 2004 the definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week, with consequent revisions to data from April 2001 to January 2004. For further details, see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics** (cat. no. 6292.0).

## Population benchmarks

**31** LFS estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to independently estimated counts (benchmarks) of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. These benchmarks are based on census data adjusted for under-enumeration and updated for births, deaths, interstate migration, and net permanent and long-term migration. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates.

**32** From February 2004, labour force estimates have been compiled using benchmarks based on the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were made to historical estimates from January 1999 to January 2004. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The next revision is scheduled for February 2009 to take account of the results from the 2006 census.

### Families series

**33** Family relationship is not determined for all households and persons in scope of the LFS. This is due to a number of factors related to the scope and coverage of the LFS, as well as difficulties in determining family structure and characteristics. The survey questions used to determine family relationships are restricted to persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings. That is, the following persons are excluded:

- all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions)
- persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

**34** In addition, in those households where it is not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information is recorded. Thus, persons living in households that include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the LFS, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships. This also applies to households that, at the time of the survey, had one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, and households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in scope of the survey.

### Further information and data on the LFS

**35** LFS estimates are published monthly in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0). A series of time series spreadsheets are released at the same time as this publication under cat. no. 6202.0.55.001. More detailed estimates are released, in electronic format, one week later, under cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 for monthly data, or cat. no. 6291.0.55.003 for quarterly data. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS web site at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>. Additional data are available on request.

**36** For further information about the range of LFS products and services, and the concepts and methodology used in the LFS, refer to **Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products** (cat. no. 6297.0), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Assistant Director, Labour Force Survey on Canberra (02) 6252 6565.

### EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

**37** Tables 2.11, 5.1-5.3, 6.1-6.2 and 7.1 of this publication contain data from ABS employer surveys.

#### Scope of employer surveys

**38** Except where otherwise noted, the sample for ABS labour employer surveys is selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, business that have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:

- those primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (except for the Survey of Employment and Earnings)
- private households employing staff
- overseas embassies, consulates, etc.
- those located outside Australia.

### JOB VACANCIES DATA

**39** Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).

#### Description of the survey

**40** The current Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 4,600 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia.

#### Reference date

**41** The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.

#### Notes on data

**42** Prior to the August quarter 1999, job vacancies statistics were collected as part of the Job Vacancies and Overtime Survey. The overtime component of the survey ceased following the May quarter 1999.

## Further information

**43** For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to **Job Vacancies, Australia** (cat. no. 6354.0), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Job Vacancies Survey on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

## PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA

### Description of the survey

**44** Data in table 2.11 are obtained from a quarterly survey of public sector businesses: the Survey of Employment and Earnings - Public Sector (SEE). This survey has been conducted on a quarterly basis since the September quarter 1983. The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed in the middle month of each quarter and their total quarterly earnings.

### Reference period

**45** The reference period for employees is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. The reference period for gross earnings is all pay periods which end within the quarter.

### Notes on data

**46** The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.

## Further information

**47** For further information about the range of products and services relating to public service employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to **Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector on Perth (08) 9360 3141.

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA

**48** Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).

### Description of the survey

**49** The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 4,700 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings per employee job in Australia.

**50** Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.

### Reference period

**51** The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.

## Further information

**52** For further information about the range of products and services relating to average weekly earnings refer to **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0), **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Survey of Average Weekly Earnings on Perth (08) 9360 5304.

## WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA

**53** Table 5.1 contains data from the **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.

### Description of the survey

**54** The Labour Price Index measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed. i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs. Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.

### Reference period

55 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.

#### Further information

56 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0), **Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS web site, or contact the Manager, Labour Price Index on Perth (08) 9360 5151.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

57 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.

#### Description of the survey

58 The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost.

59 The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. For this collection, industrial disputes are defined as work stoppages of ten working days or more. Ten working days are equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, e.g. 3,000 workers on strike for two hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an eight-hour day).

60 Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.

#### Reference period

61 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

#### Further information

62 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication **Industrial Disputes, Australia** (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001) and the associated time series spreadsheets, available from the ABS web site, **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), or contact the Manager, Industrial Disputes on Perth (08) 9360 5159.

### NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

63 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

64 Estimates of compensation of employees are contained within the Income Accounts of the Australian National Accounts, which are published in **Australian System of National Accounts** (cat. no. 5204.0) and **Australian Economic Indicators** (cat. no. 1350.0). For further information on how estimates are obtained, see **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0).

### INTERNATIONAL DATA

65 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

66 Estimates of key indicators of the labour markets from various countries have been included for comparison with Australian estimates of labour force participation, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates.

## Glossary

### GLOSSARY

#### Active steps to find work

Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

#### Actual hours worked

The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

### **Adult employees**

Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

### **Aggregate (actual) hours worked**

The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

### **Attending full-time education**

Persons aged 15-24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.

### **Average compensation per employee**

**National Accounts.** The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.

### **Average earnings (National Accounts basis)**

See **average compensation per employee**.

### **Average hours worked**

Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.

### **Average weekly earnings**

Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

### **Civilian population aged 15 years and over**

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

### **Commonwealth government employees**

Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.

### **Compensation of employees**

**National Accounts.** The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and **employers' social contributions**. Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

### **Contributing family worker**

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

### **Country of birth**

## **Couple families**

A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.

## **Dependants**

All family members under 15 years, and all children aged 15-24 years attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

## **Dependent child**

Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15-24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

## **Dependent student**

A child who is 15-24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.

## **Discouraged jobseekers**

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons:

- considered to be too young/too old by employers
- lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience
- difficulties because of language or ethnic background
- no jobs in their locality or line of work
- no jobs available at all.

## **Duration of unemployment**

Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

## **Employed**

Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

## **Employed full-time**

See **full-time employed**.

## **Employed part-time**

See **part-time employed**.

## Employee

**Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.** A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

**Employer surveys.** Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

## Employee job

**Wage Price Index.** A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following:

- 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year)
- jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country).

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

## Employer

**Labour Force Survey and other household surveys.** A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

**Employer surveys.** A business with one or more employees.

## Employers' social contributions

**National Accounts.** Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.

## Extended labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force:

- (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and
- (ii) discouraged jobseekers

as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).

## Family

Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.

## Family reference person

In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.

## Former workers

Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.

## Full-time educational attendance

Persons aged 15-19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15-24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.

## Full-time employed

**Household surveys.** Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

## Full-time employees

**Employer surveys.** Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

## Gross domestic product (GDP)

**National Accounts.** The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

## Gross mixed income (GMI)

**National Accounts.** The owners of unincorporated enterprises, or other members of their households, may work without receiving any wage or salary. Mixed income includes both **gross operating surplus** for the unincorporated enterprises and returns for the proprietors' own labour (akin to wages and salaries). See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

## Gross operating surplus (GOS)

**National Accounts.** The amount of gross output remaining after subtracting costs incurred in producing that output, but before any deductions for consumption of fixed capital. See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

## Household

A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.

## Industrial dispute

An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.

## Industry

An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993** (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.

## Job leavers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job voluntarily** - that is, because (for example): of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.

## Job losers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job involuntarily**: that is, they were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

## Job vacancy

A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are vacancies:

- for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day
- for jobs of less than one day's duration
- to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees
- to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s)
- not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date
- for work to be carried out by contractors
- for which no recruitment action has been taken
- where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty
- to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies
- for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation.

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 38 of the Explanatory Notes.

## **Labour force**

The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.

## **Labour force status**

A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

## **Labour force underutilisation rate**

The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

## **Local government employees**

Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.

## **Lone parent**

A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.

## **Lone person**

A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

## **Long-term unemployed**

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See **duration of unemployment** for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.

## **Long-term unemployment rate**

The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

## **Marginal attachment to the labour force**

Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:

- were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or
- were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.

The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work

during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

#### **Marital status**

See **social marital status**.

#### **Mean age**

The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.

#### **Mean duration of unemployment**

The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

#### **Median age**

The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.

#### **Median duration of unemployment**

The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

#### **Non-dependent child**

A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15-24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.

#### **Non-family member**

A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.

#### **Not in the labour force**

Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.

#### **Occupation**

An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the **ASCO Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition (cat. no. 1220.0)**. The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.

#### **One-parent family**

A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.

#### **Ordinary time earnings**

See **weekly ordinary time earnings**.

#### **Original series**

Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.

## Other family

Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as other family.

## Overtime earnings

See **weekly overtime earnings**.

## Own-account worker

A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

## Participation rate

The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that group, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.

## Part-time employed

**Household surveys.** Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

## Reason for leaving last job

Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.

## Seasonally adjusted series

A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

## Social marital status

Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.

## State capital cities

The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the **Statistical Geography: Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0).

## State government employees

Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.

## Status in employment

Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.

## Total earnings

See **weekly total earnings**.

## **Total hourly rates of pay index excluding bonuses**

**Wage Price Index.** This index measures quarterly change in a weighted combination of ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.

## **Trend series**

A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

## **Underemployed workers**

Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:

- persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey
- persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

## **Underemployment rate**

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

## **Unemployed**

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week, or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

## **Unemployed looking for first full-time job**

Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.

## **Unemployed looking for first job**

Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.

## **Unemployed looking for full-time work**

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for full-time work, or
- were waiting to start a new full-time job.

## **Unemployed looking for part-time work**

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for part-time work only, or
- were waiting to start a new part-time job.

## **Unemployment rate**

The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

## **Unemployment to population ratio**

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

## **Usual hours worked**

The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.

### **Wage and salary earners**

See **employee**.

### **Weekly ordinary time earnings**

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.

### **Weekly overtime earnings**

Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.

### **Weekly total earnings**

Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

### **Working days lost**

Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute.

### **Working days lost per thousand employees**

Calculated for a quarterly period by dividing the total number of working days lost in the period by the total number of employees in the Australian labour force in the period (obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey) and multiplying by 1,000.

## **Abbreviations**

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AWE	average weekly earnings
EEH	Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours
GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial disputes
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LPI	labour price index
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
qtr	quarter
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
WPI	wage price index

## **Appendix 1: Data sources for tables**

### **APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES**

#### **HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES**

All ABS statistics can be downloaded free of charge from the ABS website.

To find a labour market related publication, spreadsheet or datacube on the ABS web site, go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices]. All products can be accessed by catalogue number and subject e.g. to find the publication **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0), look under '62. Labour force'. Select '6202.0 - Labour Force, Australia' and from the Summary tab select the Details tab.

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1	Trend	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.2	Age by marital status	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) 6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.4	Educational attendance	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	More detailed Age
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5	Includes Sex, Age, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6	Includes Sex, State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
1.6	Relationship in household	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3 6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4	Includes State Includes Age Includes Hours worked Unemployed persons only, includes Duration of unemployment
1.7	Families	6224.0.55.001 data cube FA2	June data only
1.8	International comparisons	International Labour Organisation, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002 International Labour Organisation, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001-02 International Labour Organisation, LABORSTA database: <a href="http://laborsta.ilo.org">http://laborsta.ilo.org</a>	
2.1	Industry: trend	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 6 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, less detailed Industry Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, more detailed Industry
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 7 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Less detailed Occupation Includes Hours worked, less detailed Occupation Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.4	Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Hours worked
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06	Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation Includes Sex, State, more detailed Occupation
	Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8 6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13 6291.0.55.003 data cube E04 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07 6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time Includes Sex Includes Sex, State Includes Sex, Age, Industry Includes Sex, State, Industry Includes Sex, Age, Occupation Includes Sex, State, Occupation
2.6	Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11 6291.0.55.003 data cube E03 6291.0.55.003 data cube E05 6291.0.55.003 data cube E06 6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Industry Includes State, Occupation
	Average hours worked in all jobs by occupation	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12 6291.0.55.003 data cube E07	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation

	6291.0.55.003 data cube E08	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E09	Includes State, Industry
2.7 Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
2.8 Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E03	Includes State, Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube E04	Includes State, Status in employment
Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10	
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State
	6291.0.55.001 data cube E10	Includes State, Industry
2.9 Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.10 Future employment expectations by job tenure	6291.0.55.003 data cube E02	Includes Future employment expectations, State, Age
2.11 Public sector employees	Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001)	
Public sector employees: Australia totals	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes State
Public sector employees by level of government: trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data
	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data
	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, State, seasonally adjusted and original data
Public sector employees by State: trend	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	Includes seasonally adjusted and original data
	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	Includes Commonwealth government, seasonally adjusted and original data
	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3	Includes State government, seasonally adjusted and original data
	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Local government, seasonally adjusted and original data
	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes Industry
Public sector employees by industry: original	6248.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 7a	Includes State
3.1 Unemployed persons: duration of unemployment by age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, median Duration of unemployment
	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes median Duration of unemployment
3.2 Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 15	
	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes trend data, includes State, more detailed Duration of unemployment
	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes trend data, includes State, Age
3.3 Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by industry of last job	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ2	Excludes Reason for unemployment
Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by occupation of last job	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Occupation of last job
	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ3	Excludes Reason for unemployment
4.1 Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.2 Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.3 Underutilised labour	6105.0 spreadsheet table 1	
4.4 Part-time workers	6291.0.55.003 data cube E01	Less detailed Hours worked
4.5 Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
5.1 Labour price index	Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	
Labour price index: trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1	
Labour price index: Australia, states and territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2B	
Labour price index: private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3B	Includes States and territories
Labour price index: public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4B	Includes States and territories
Labour price index: industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 5B	Includes Sector
Labour price index: occupation	6345.0 spreadsheet table 7B	Includes Sector
5.2 Average weekly earnings	Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)	
Average weekly earnings by sex	6302.0 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
Average weekly earnings: private sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
Average weekly earnings: public sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 7	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
5.3 Compensation of employees	Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)	
6.1 Industrial disputes: working days lost	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
Industrial disputes: working days lost by state	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a	

	Industrial disputes: working days lost by industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2a
6.2	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)
	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by state	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3b
	Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2b
7.1	Job vacancies	Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)
	Job vacancies: Australia, states and territories	6354.0 spreadsheet table 1C

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## Appendix 2: List of articles

### APPENDIX 2 LIST OF ARTICLES

July 2006

Job search experience of unemployed people

Labour force transitions

Spotlight: Employment type

April 2006

Spotlight: Updated volume measures of labour underutilisation

January 2006

Labour Outcomes of Migrants

The Relationship between GDP and Employment

Long-term unemployment

October 2005

Job starters

Comparison of ABS measures of employee remuneration

Spotlight: Employment type

Technical report: Standard error models for the Labour Force Survey

Technical report: Proposals from the review of ABS working arrangements statistics

July 2005

Full-time and part-time participation in Australia: a cohort analysis

Population, participation and productivity: contributions to Australia's economic growth

Spotlight: Employee share schemes

Technical report: Changes to coding processes for industry and occupation in the Labour Force Survey

April 2005

People who work few hours

Health, disability, age and labour force participation

Spotlight: Methods of setting pay

Spotlight: Annual measures of labour underutilisation

January 2005

Labour force participation in Australia

Experimental estimates of the average age at withdrawal from the labour force

Spotlight: Employment in information and communication technology (ICT)

Spotlight: Labour Price Index

Technical report: Implementation of computer assisted interviewing in the Labour Force Survey

October 2004

Changes in types of employment

Mature age people and the labour force

July 2004

Children living without an employed parent

Labour underutilisation

Spotlight: Industrial disputes

Technical report: Labour Force Survey regions

April 2004

Job search experience: methods and barriers in finding jobs

Trade union membership

Spotlight: Occupation

Technical report: Improvements to labour force estimates

## Appendix 3: Related publications

### APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Title	cat. no.	Frequency	Latest issue
Information papers and other reference material			
ABS Labour Market Statistics	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2003
Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	2002
Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2005
Labour Price Index: Statistics Concepts, Sources & Methods	6351.0.55.001	Irregular	2004
Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	ABS web site, 2005
Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Estimating Average Annual Hours Worked	1352.0.55.077	Irregular	Jun 2006
Labour force supplementary surveys			

Career Experience	6254.0	Irregular	Nov 2002
Child Care	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2005
Education & Work	6227.0	Annual	May 2005
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2005
Forms of Employment	6359.0	Irregular	Nov 2004
Job Search Experience	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2005
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2005
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Migrants	6250.0	Triennial	Nov 2004
Labour Mobility	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2004
Locations of Work	6275.0	Irregular	Jun 2005
Multiple Jobholding(a)	6216.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2005
Retrenchment & Redundancy(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2001
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2005
Work-Related Injuries	6324.0	Irregular	Sep 2000
Working Arrangements	6342.0	Irregular	Nov 2003
Multi purpose household surveys			
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation	6239.0	Biennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Retirement and Retirement Intentions(c)	6238.0	Triennial	Aug 2004 to Jun 2005
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	Quarterly	Nov 2005
Industrial Disputes	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005
Job Vacancies	6354.0	Quarterly	Feb 2006
Labour Force	6202.0	Monthly	Feb 2006
Labour Price Index	6345.0	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector	6248.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec qtr 2005
Other labour surveys			
Employee Earnings & Hours	6306.0	Biennial	May 2004
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices	6362.0	Irregular	2001-02
Labour Costs	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002-03
Confidentialised Unit Record Files			
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia: Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6361.0.55.002	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Confidentialised Unit Record Files	6278.0.30.001	Irregular	2001
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Manual	6274.0	Irregular	2001
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994-1997: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns: Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6286.0.55.002	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2004
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia-Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2004
Child Care, Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File	4402.0.55.001	Irregular	Jun 2005
Child Care, Australia, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File, Technical Paper	4402.0.55.002	Irregular	Jun 2005
Survey of Income and Housing - Basic and Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record Files, Technical Paper	6541.0	Irregular	2002-03
Other publications			
Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Apr 2006
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Dec 2005
Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Annual	2005
Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2004-05
Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Irregular	1994 to 1997
Business Indicators	5676.0	Quarterly	Dec 2005
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Statistics	2017.0	Irregular	2001
Education & Training Indicators	4230.0	Irregular	2002
Employment Arrangements & Superannuation	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
General Social Survey	4159.0	Irregular	2002
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income	6537.0	Irregular	1998-99
Household Income & Income Distribution	6523.0	Biennial	2003-04
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Annual	2006
Regional Wage & Salary Earners - Electronic Publication	5673.0.55.001	Irregular	2000-01
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics	6360.0	Irregular	Apr to Jun 2000
Voluntary Work	4441.0	Irregular	2000

(a) Latest data available on request for July 2001.

(b) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

(c) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey until 1997, data now collected as part of the Multi Purpose Household Survey.

## Appendix 4: List of Tables

### APPENDIX 4 LIST OF TABLES

The tables listed below are included in the publication **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0). Electronic sources of the data in these tables can be found in **Appendix 1**.

### LIST OF TABLES

#### THE LABOUR FORCE

- 1.1 Labour force status: trend series
- 1.2 Age by social marital status
- 1.3 States and territories, and capital cities
- 1.4 Educational attendance (aged 15-24)
- 1.5 Country of birth by year of arrival in Australia
- 1.6 Relationship in household
- 1.7 All families: family type by labour force status
- 1.8 International comparisons

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS

- 2.1 Industry: trend series
- 2.2 Industry division and subdivision

- 2.3 Occupation major groups and sub-major groups
- 2.4 Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status
- 2.5 Industry and occupation by status in employment
- 2.6 Actual hours worked: industry and occupation
- 2.7 Actual hours worked
- 2.8 Actual and usual hours worked
- 2.9 Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours
- 2.10 Future employment expectations by job tenure
- 2.11 Public sector employees

#### **UNEMPLOYED PERSONS**

- 3.1 Duration of unemployment by age
- 3.2 Long-term unemployed persons: trend series
- 3.3 Reason for unemployment by industry and occupation of last job

#### **UNDERUTILISED LABOUR**

- 4.1 Labour underutilisation: population counts and rates
- 4.2 Labour underutilisation: age
- 4.3 Labour underutilisation: states and territories
- 4.4 Part-time workers: whether preferred to work more hours
- 4.5 Persons not in the labour force: whether looking for work

#### **EARNINGS/LABOUR COSTS**

- 5.1 Wage price index
- 5.2 Average weekly earnings: trend series
- 5.3 Compensation of employees and related measures: trend series

#### **INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

- 6.1 Industrial disputes: working days lost
- 6.2 Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees

#### **JOB VACANCIES**

- 7.1 Job vacancies